

Tremor causes panic in S. Italy

AVELLINO (R) — Thousands of people prepared to camp in the open Sunday night after earth tremors shook a region of South Italy devastated by an earthquake in 1980. A strong tremor measuring six points on the 10-point Mercalli scale burst a water main in Avellino, cutting off water to the whole of the town, and disrupted electricity supplies in the tourist centres of Sorrento and Paestum. Cornices fell off buildings in a number of mountain villages and the mayor of San Gregorio Magno, wrecked in 1980, said cracks had appeared in houses built since the quake. The first tremor was followed by another of lesser force. Villagers, remembering that the 1980 quake which left some 3,000 people dead was preceded by earth tremors, prepared to spend the night outside in tents.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Sudan makes offer to Col. Qadhafi

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan has offered to send an army division and an air force squadron placed under the command of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to fight the Israeli troops in Lebanon. The official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported Sunday. SUNA said Col. Qadhafi had urged Arab leaders to send troops to fight Israel in Lebanon under his personal command in an appeal broadcast by Radio Tripoli on Friday. "If Col. Qadhafi is serious, Sudan is ready to send an army division and an air force squadron to be placed under his command," SUNA quoted an official source as saying. Relations between Sudan and Libya have been tense over border problems and foreign policies.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

India, Mongolia urge Israelis to withdraw

NEW DELHI (R) — India and Mongolia expressed concern Sunday at the situation in the Middle East and called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. A joint communique issued here at the end of a three-day visit by Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyun Dugersuren said the situation in Lebanon undermined the need to respect the Palestinians' right to their own state. The communique also called for an early end to the war between Iran and Iraq.

Iraqi team due in Jordan today

AMMAN (Petra) — A technical delegation from the Iraqi national oil company will arrive in Amman Monday for a visit to the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) lasting several days. The visit is part of a technical cooperation programme between the two countries in the field of oil exploration.

FBI probes blast on Pan Am 747

HONOLULU (R) — Federal investigators say a blast on a Pan American World Airways 747 that killed a Japanese youth on Wednesday was caused by an explosive device possibly containing a small amount of nitroglycerine or dynamite. William Ervin, agent in charge of the Honolulu office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), said some sort of highly explosive device had been placed below the cushion of the seat where the boy was sitting. The plane had been returned to the airline but evidence removed would be examined further in Honolulu and then sent to an FBI laboratory in Washington, he added. The blast, which killed a Japanese teenager and injured 16 other people, occurred as the plane was beginning its landing approach.

Mubarak to make international tour

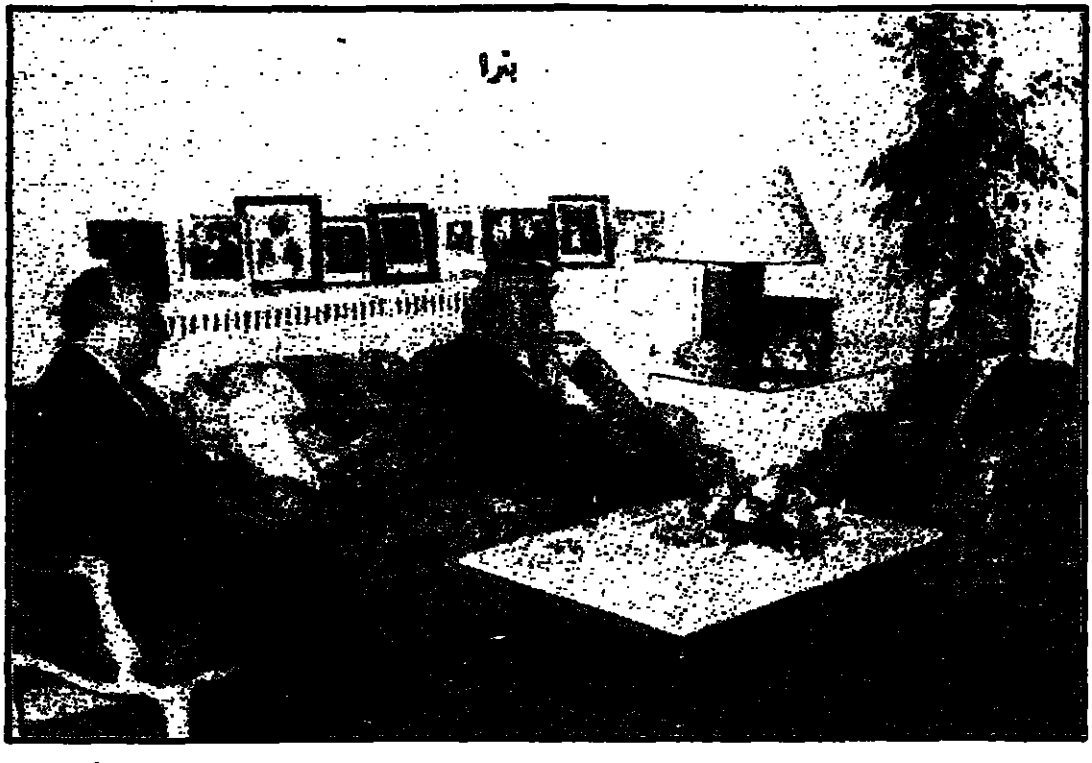
CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak plans to visit several European countries, Canada, Asia and a number of non-aligned states shortly, a foreign ministry statement said Sunday. The Lebanese conflict and its consequences would figure prominently in his political discussions with leaders of countries visited, it said. The statement said nations Mr. Mubarak intended to visit included Spain, Romania, Yugoslavia, Japan, China, North Korea and Indonesia.

Belgrade welcomes Iraqi proposal

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia has welcomed a proposal by Iraq to change the venue of the next non-aligned summit as a significant contribution to the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement. The nine-nation Yugoslav collective state presidency also urged non-aligned countries to continue consultations aimed at "reaching a consensus on the remaining questions related to the successful holding of the summit."

International court judge concerned

BONN (R) — The West German judge at the International Court of Justice said Sunday the court would increasingly lose prestige if states continued to ignore its decisions. In an interview with West German Radio, Prof. Hermann Mosler said it was frustrating that countries did not comply with rulings or even refused to appear before the court. Prof. Mosler said it was an illusion to expect the court to decide on highly political questions such as war and peace as it lacked the power to implement them. It could never be as effective as the U.N. Security Council, he added. But he called on countries to use the court more often to settle their disputes and welcomed the fact that for the first time Arab nations had turned to it for help. Tunisia and Libya recently took a dispute over territorial waters to The Hague.



His Majesty King Hussein receives Sunday in Amman Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal (second from right). Seated on the left is Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Prince Saud arrives in Amman

AMMAN (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Nadwah Palace Sunday evening Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who conveyed to His Majesty a letter from King Fahd dealing with the current Arab situation and the resumption of the Arab summit in the Moroccan capital of Fez. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, the foreign minister and the Saudi ambassador in Amman. Prince Saud's visit is expected to be brief. He was met at Amman airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

Earlier Sunday in Damascus, Prince Saud Al Faisal handed Syrian President Hafez Al Assad a message from King Fahd dealing with moves to call the Fez summit, informed sources said. Morocco is seeking support for another summit after one in Fez last November collapsed when President Assad boycotted it at the last minute. Arab foreign ministers are expected to hold a preliminary meeting in Morocco next Wednesday. The sources said Saudi Arabia was keen to put King Fahd's eight-point Middle East peace plan high on the agenda, but Syria wanted to restrict it to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and leave other issues until later.

Egyptians try to keep contacts with Israelis at a bare minimum

By Patrick Massey
Reuter
CAIRO — The Star of David still flutters in searing heat above Israel's embassy in Cairo but severe diplomatic frost chills the inside of the building close by the River Nile. The two-month-old Israeli invasion of Lebanon has brought a drastic reduction in contacts between the embassy and Egyptian officials, Israeli sources report. "Both socially and on business we hardly meet Egyptians these days," one source told Reuters. Before the Israeli assault, embassy staff had regular contact with Egyptians on a cordial, if never exactly warm, level. As the conflict ground on through June and July this association withered to almost nil, the sources said. Nevertheless the sources stressed there had been no sign of any erosion in provisions of the 1979 Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

Saddam repeats warning

BEIRUT (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Sunday repeated a warning that foreign ships using Iranian ports faced attack by Iraqi warplanes, and singled out oil installations on Kharg Island as a target, the official Iraqi news agency said. "Foreign shipping companies have only themselves to blame if their ships approach this place," the president said. The island, about 160 kilometres south of the head of the Gulf, is Iran's main oil export terminal. The Iraqi air force has attacked it several times during the 23-month Gulf war. It also lies within a military exclusion zone announced by Iraq this week after two ships, one Greek and one South Korean, were attacked and sunk by Iraqi warplanes near the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini.

France to use computer in anti-terrorist campaign

PARIS (R) — France is expected to use a computer and put a top police officer in charge of fighting guerrilla groups after a recent wave of anti-Jewish attacks. President Francois Mitterrand will announce new anti-terrorist measures on national television on Tuesday after a special cabinet meeting, underlining his personal commitment to combating guerrilla attacks. The government is expected to set up an anti-terrorist computer data bank to get instant access to all available information on international guerrilla groups operating in France, diplomatic sources said. A new senior police job is expected to be created to coordinate anti-guerrilla action following seven guerrilla attacks in Paris, six against Jewish targets, in the last two weeks. Mr. Mitterrand's action followed a machine-gun raid on a Jewish restaurant on Monday in which six people, including two American tourists, were killed and 22 injured in France's worst terrorist incident for years. Two days later, a bomb in a parked van damaged the Iraqi embassy.

An extreme-left group called Action Directe has said it carried out several recent anti-Jewish attacks, which have included the bombing of three banks owned by Jewish interests. But police are concentrating on the theory that a Palestinian splinter group led by Abu Nidal, who is opposed to the established Palestinian leadership, was behind the restaurant attack. In his broadcast, Mr. Mitterrand is expected also to explain France's policy on the Middle East following bitter attacks by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin branding France as a land of antisemitism after last week's bloodshed. Mr. Begin said Israel had every reason to refuse to accept French paratroops in a proposed international force to be sent to Beirut but had not done so because it did not want to hinder negotiations on a Palestinian guerrilla withdrawal from Lebanon. Under proposals being discussed in Lebanon and Israel, but not yet finalised, about 350 French paratroops would be among the first foreign soldiers to arrive in Beirut as the Palestinians depart.

Israelis move to make PLO withdrawal feasible

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — The Israeli government Sunday softened its conditions on the withdrawal of Palestinian commandos from besieged West Beirut and said an agreement could be completed this week.

The announcement by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor followed talks with U.S. mediator Philip Habib and a three-hour cabinet discussion. A senior government official indicated Israel had made concessions on two problematic questions—its demand for a full list of the commandos and the role of a proposed foreign force to take over Palestinian positions in West Beirut.

As he left to return to Beirut, Mr. Habib told reporters: "I have pretty much done what I had to do."

Mr. Habib, a veteran diplomat who has spent two months trying

to arrange an agreement, will pass on Israel's conditions to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the next 24 hours, a senior Israeli official said.

The official said it would probably not be necessary for the envoy to return to occupied Jerusalem and he would convey PLO acceptance or rejection through diplomatic channels.

Israel said it was absolutely adamant on one condition—the return of a pilot taken prisoner by the PLO and the bodies of nine missing soldiers, four of whom disappeared in the 1978 invasion of south Lebanon.

"This is the one thing we will not give up," the official told reporters. The pilot, Aharon Ahiaz, was captured after his Skyhawk jet crashed near Beaufort castle in the first few days of the war.

Ahiaz has since given press interviews during which he said he was being well treated by the PLO.

The senior official said the issue of the commando list was no longer a sticking point as long as some means could be devised for checking the 7,000-odd PLO fighters as they left Beirut.

Israel is concerned that some groups may go underground in the Lebanese capital and form civilian terrorist squads.

It had also been insisting that the international force of U.S., Italian and French troops should not start arriving until the bulk of the PLO fighters had departed in an operation expected to last two weeks.

The Lebanese government has not yet formally requested assistance in forming the force, pending finalisation of the Habib plan.

Italian vanguard

In Beirut Sunday the conservative newspaper Al Anwar quoted sources as saying Mr. Habib and the Lebanese government had agreed that the vanguard should be Italian. It was originally expected to be French, but Israel has accused France of trying to save the PLO.

The newspaper also said the Lebanese government had told Mr. Habib its insistence on a simultaneous PLO departure and international force arrival was final.

The senior Israeli official said there was "no argument" that Syrian army units would also have to leave Beirut, which has been encircled by Israeli forces and under periodic bombardment from land, sea and air since the first week of the 10-week-old war.

According to Lebanese officials, Syria has already agreed to do this once the commandos have left.

Israel has already accepted Mr. Habib's plan in principle but wanted some changes. The U.S. mediator, who brought the PLO's response to the Israeli position, had a two-hour meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other leaders Sunday.

The cabinet was then briefed before Mr. Habib had another



A typical block of flats in Bourj Al Barjeh, where once the Palestinians had 30,000 homes and now choked with rubble at every turn. The devastation was completed last Thursday, when this township took the brunt of the Israeli air strikes which lasted for 10 hours, preceded by heavy shelling and artillery fire (A.P. wirephoto)

hour-long session with Mr. Begin.

"There are no new obstacles. The situation looks good," Uri Porat, the prime minister's spokesman said.

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, whose decision to launch a massive blitz on Beirut last Thursday was bitterly criticised by Washington and fellow ministers, attended the discussions.

The army reported the war zone around Beirut was quiet Sunday but said two soldiers injured by a car bomb in Bhandoun, on the Beirut-Damascus highway Saturday, had died. The official Israeli death toll since the June 6 invasion now stands at 324.

With the ceasefire holding, life in west Beirut improved slightly. Some streets were cleaned of accumulated rubbish and a broken water-main was plugged.

But electricity supplies, turned off by the Israelis three weeks ago, remained cut.

PLO cautious

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian officials reacted cautiously Sunday night to reports from occupied Jerusalem that Israel had softened its conditions on the withdrawal of Palestinian commandos from besieged west Beirut.

They said they would wait to get details from U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who met Israeli leaders Sunday and is expected back soon in Beirut to put the latest Israeli position to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"We'll wait and see what the document says—it's probably got

some nasty fine print," said one official who declined to be named.

"They announced last time Habib was in Israel that they had accepted his plan, but he came back with a new set of conditions," he added.

In occupied Jerusalem, a senior government official said Israel's original demand for a list of names of PLO fighters was no longer a sticking point as long as some means could be found for checking the 7,000-odd commandos as they left Beirut.

He also said the issue of whether a proposed international force to take over PLO positions should arrive at an early or a late stage in the evacuation was not a major problem any more, but gave no details.

In Beirut, former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam, a key intermediary in the Habib-PLO negotiations, said the departing commandos would be checked by Lebanese authorities in conjunction with the international force.

He told reporters the PLO was resigned to the fact that any Palestinians who stayed behind would be under Lebanese sovereignty and that the 1969 Cairo agreement between the PLO and the Lebanese government, which gave the commandos special privileges, was scrapped.

On Israel's demand for the return of one of its pilots captured by the PLO, Mr. Salam recalled PLO statements that the International Red Cross was the internationally-recognised channel in such cases.

"The PLO is fully prepared to work through them," he said.

Angolan leader dismisses key aide

LISBON (R) — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has dismissed his influential foreign trade and planning minister, Lopo do Nascimento, in a reshuffle of economic ministries, the official news agency ANGOP reported Sunday.

The agency said Finance Minister Ismael Gaspar Martins had been named foreign trade minister. No replacement was named for the planning portfolio.

ANGOP said the finance ministry was taken over by a deputy minister, Augusto Tebeira do Matos, and another deputy minister, Adriano Pereira dos Santos, took over the ministry of internal trade which had been vacant since May.

Mr. Do Nascimento, a member of the Marxist ruling party's central committee, played a leading role in recent Angolan economic approaches to the West, and especially in the reestablishment of ties with Portugal, its former colonial

power. African diplomats in Lisbon said Mr. Do Nascimento, a former prime minister, was considered moderate compared with hardline Soviet supporters in the ruling elite.

He visited Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes in May to discuss progress made between the two countries during the president's visit to Angola in April. He went on to Brussels for talks with European Community officials.

ANGOP gave no reasons for

the reshuffle, but President dos Santos has given recent signs of dissatisfaction with Angola's economic situation.

He said in June that disorganisation and liberalism should be combatted, errors corrected and sanctions taken against those who committed them.

The economy has been seriously hit by continued South African attacks on Angola, while oil and coffee production are well below the 1973 pre-independence levels.

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MIDDLE EAST

The destruction..



A UNRWA school which served a community of 25,000 Palestinian refugees in Ein Al Hilweh camp.



An elderly Palestinian refugee strides into an uncertain future at Ein Al Hilweh camp.



A family picks over the ruins of their home, looking for anything that is still of use.



(Above) UNRWA photographer George Nehme found this little girl and her baby brother wandering among the ruins of Ein Al Hilweh camp. Born as refugees, they have now lost even the modest house that was their home. (Below) Refugee children from Al Buss Camp in Tyre, where hundreds of refugees homes and UNRWA buildings were destroyed.



..and the refugees



Al Buss camp, Sidon. This refugee woman's house was destroyed; two sons are still missing.



Refugees wait as an UNRWA relief convoy with supplies from Beirut draws up in Sidon.



A refugee family from Ein Al Hilweh camp which took refuge in a school.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

LIVE CHANNEL

18:00	Cartoons
18:30	Children's Programme
19:00	Local Programme
19:30	Arabic Series
20:00	Local Programme
20:30	Arabic Play
21:00	News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

12.15 AM & 99 MHz, FM

parly on 95.00 KHz, SW

18:00	Morning Show
18:30	News Summary
19:00	Morning Show
19:30	News Summary
20:00	Pop Session
20:30	News Summary
21:00	Pop Session
21:30	News Bulletin
22:00	Instrumentals
22:30	Picnic Time
23:00	News Summary
23:30	Instrumentals, Old Favourites
24:00	25 Years of Rock
24:30	News Summary
25:00	Sports Round-up, In Concert
25:30	News Summary
26:00	Date with a Star
26:30	Evening Show
27:00	News Summary
27:30	News Headlines
28:00	Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz

6300 Newdesk 0630 The Flame and

the World 0645 Words 0650 Paperback

18:00 18:05 Reflections 0700 World

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITION

* Of photographs covering 30 years of King Hussein's visits to the United States, at the American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	27009
German Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	29777
Haye Arts Centre	65195
Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries around a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luweideh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel. 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel. 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman. Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweideh, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 66428.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

05:31 Fajr

05:01 Sunrise Shuraq

11:41 Dhuhr

15:20 Asr

18:18 Maghreb

19:48 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Airia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15	Cairo (EA)
08:55	Agaba (RJ)
09:00	Cairo (RJ)
09:00	Larnaca (RJ)
09:05	Damascus (RJ)
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:40	Kuwait (RJ)
09:50	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:40	Kuwait (SR)
11:10	Cairo (EA)
14:00	Tripoli (LA)
15:30	Kuwait (KA)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
15:30	Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)
16:30	Bangkok (RJ)
17:00	Moscow (SU)
17:10	Cairo (EA)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30	London, Istanbul (RJ)
17:45	Bucharest (RJ)
18:00	Cairo (RJ)
18:45	Belgrade (RJ)
18:50	London (BA)
19:50	Frankfurt (LH)
20:10	Amsterdam (KL)
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)
24:00	Cairo (RJ)
00:30	Baghdad (RJ)
01:10	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00	Cairo (RJ)
06:15	Damascus (RJ)
07:00	Agaba (RJ)
08:00	Athens, Belgrade (RJ)
08:15	Cairo (EA)
10:30	Bucharest (RJ)
11:00	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:30	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00	Paris, London (RJ)
12:10	Cairo (EA)
12:15	Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)
14:00	Cairo (RJ)
15:10	Tripoli (LA)
16:30	Kuwait (KA)
16:50	Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:00	Moscow (SU)
18:10	Cairo (EA)

18:30	Baghdad (RJ)
19:00	Kuwait (RJ)
19:15	Dhahran (RJ)
19:30	Jeddah (RJ)
19:45	Doha (RJ)
20:00	Cairo (RJ)
20:15	Baghdad (RJ)
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
02:10	Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jls	
Belgian franc	74.2/ 74.6
Dutch guilder	129.4/ 130.2
Egyptian guinea	346/ 350.3
French franc	51.1/ 51.4
Iraqi dinar	601.6/ 608.3

Italian lire (for 100)	25.5/ 25.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	135.7/ 136.5
Kuwaiti dinar	1233.3/ 1238.3
Lebanese lira	68.7/ 69.9
Omani rial	1033.6/ 1038.3
Qatari riyal	98/ 98.5
Saudi riyal	104/ 104.2
Swedish crown	57.4/ 57.7
Swiss franc	166.9/ 167.9
Syrian lira	60.8/ 61.5
UAE dirham	97.4/ 97.6
U.K. sterling pound	609.5/ 613.2
U.S. dollar	357.5/ 359.5
W. German mark	143/ 143.9

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Weather will be fair with southwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba there will be southeasterly moderate winds and calm sea.

Low/high temperature in deg.C	
Amman	18/30
Aqaba	23/37
Deserts	18/33
Jordan Valley	24/36

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 30, Aqaba 37.2. Humidity readings: Amman 39 per cent, Aqaba 20 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Fire headquarters	22990-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	36390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Al-Shifa Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	82362
Melhus, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shmeisani	64171-4
University Hospital	845845
Der Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	67158
Al-Munshar, J. Hussein	67127-9
The Islamic, Abdali	65292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	64164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marja	91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Lubaddeh 56560

ZARQA

Mataleq pharmacy (—)

IRBID

Dr. Mohammad Al Ta'ani 3711

Amairi pharmacy (—)

GENERAL

Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel complaints	66412
Price complaints	61176
Telephone:	
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	18
Repair service	11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg	
Apple (African)	450/400
Apple (American)	500/450
Apple (Double Red)	280/250
Apple (Golden)	280/250
Apple (Japanese)	360/300
Apple (Local)	300/180
Apple (Starline)	300/170
Apricot (Local)	230/210
Banana	260/200
Banana (Mukammal)	225/180
Beans	240/200
Beans (string)	230/180
Broad Beans	170/140
Cabbage	110/90
Carrot	80/60
Cauliflower (white)	180/150
Cherries	380/300
Cucumber (large)	180/150
Cucumber (small)	140/100
Eggplant (small)	150/120
Fava beans	160/120
Garlic	450/400
Grapes	240/180
Green leaves	300/250
Hot Green Pepper	240/200
Lemon	200/150
Mellow	90/70
Marrow (large)	180/150
Marrow (small)	180/140
Melon	180/140
Okra	280/220
Onion (dry)	80/60
Parsley	100/100
Peaches	340/280
Peanut (imported)	360/300
Pears (Lebanese)	360/300
Plums	280/200
Potato (imported)	130/100
Radish	150/120
Red Cherries	380/300
Sage	450/400
Sweet Pepper	240/200
Tomato	100/70
Water Melon	90/70
Water Melon (striped)	60/40

هكذا كان الحال

Randa Habib's CORNER

Congratulations

There is a custom in Jordan that I have always found very strange. It is the congratulations conveyed through the papers. Let me explain:

Daily in the Arabic newspapers you can see announcements with photos where a parent or friend congratulates another. Of course all the graduates mentioned in the columns have passed their exams with honours to the joy and pride of their parents who rush to publish the news in the newspapers to share their happiness with their friends.

But this is not all. There are also the newlyweds whom friends congratulate, their photo appears in the newspapers inside a cage and the friends who send congratulations explain that they have now entered the golden cage.

There are also those who come back from a honeymoon in Cyprus and who rush to announce it substantiated by a photo of themselves smiling. There is also the father congratulated by his wife and children (six names at least follow) for his M.A. with their hopes for his Ph.D. soon.

These announcements are very expensive. Wouldn't it be wiser and more beneficial to think of other ways to congratulate a friend and have this money paid to needy people on behalf of the person to be congratulated or in the case of death in remembrance of the deceased.

Badran to meet village leaders

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran will meet with the heads of the municipal and village councils at the Jordanian academy of Arabic at 10.30 a.m. on Monday.

Idris meets Omani ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris received on Sunday morning the Omani Ambassador in Amman Nazar Mohamed Ali. They discussed ways of cooperation between the police departments of the two countries and ways to develop and enhance it.

Jordanian industrialists arrange visit to Denmark

By Riyad Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A team of Jordanian industrialists and businessmen will visit Danish industries, unions, and the Danish Chamber of Commerce in order to discuss loan facilities and sign contracts according to which the Danish side will offer technical assistance and experience to Jordan.

The delegation will leave for Denmark on Aug. 29 and they will discuss possibility of cooperation with their Danish counterparts who are interested in ventures in Jordan.

According to Mr. Ali Dajani, director of the Amman Chamber

of Industry who will accompany the delegation, the team was formed after referring to local manufacturers and businessmen to enable them to prepare for the many of them showed great interest to participate in the mission. Said Mr. Dajani: "The Danish embassy, the Chamber of Industry and enthusiastic businessmen and industrialists played an important role in arranging the mission's programme."

The mission is the second of its kind: the first was in 1980 after which many successful enterprises were established in the country like the Danish Dairy Products Company.

Natural Resources Authority board approves 1983 budget

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) held a meeting on Sunday to discuss the draft capital budget of the NRA. The board approved the budget.

Capital expenditure of the NRA for 1983 totalled JD 11,728,000. Considerable appropriations were allocated to projects for oil exploration, and

energy sources in general where the appropriations totalled 70 per cent of the overall capital expenditures estimated for the 1983.

Appropriations for geological and mining research totalled JD 756,000, excavations JD 1,505,000, energy sources JD 8,418,600, mechanics and transport JD 39,600, and water studies JD 300,000.

Mafrq seizes 50 dunums to establish industrial area

MAFRAQ (Petra) — The Mafrq Municipal Council has decided to seize a 50-dunum plot of land to establish an industrial area in the city. The mayor of Mafrq said that the municipality is currently making contracts with the authorities to finance the industrial area project in order to accommodate vocational workers in the area to prevent pollution in the city.

The municipality is currently

drawing up the technical designs for the project.

The municipality also decided to seize a four-dunum plot of land to establish a cattle market on it.

The mayor said the budgets of the village schools in the district for 1982 totalled JD 100,000 and have been used to develop and modernise the services related to roads and schools and health buildings for these villages. The number of the village councils in the district is 25.

New rules introduced on tobacco, alcohol levies

AMMAN (Petra) — The minister of finance and customs has decided to introduce new arrangements for levying fees on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, cigars and other tobacco products. Previously, these products used to be wrapped with bandroll to prove that all dues have been levied.

According to the new arrangements, only the phrase "fees are paid" will be printed on the bottles or tobacco products on the seal so it cannot be broken without breaking the sentence. The phrase "exempt from fees" will be printed on the categories of these products exempt from duties.

Huwwarah cooperative approves 1983 budget

MADABA (Petra) — The general assembly of the Huwwarah Agricultural Cooperative Society held a meeting on Sunday at the society's premises to discuss the financial and administrative reports and the society's 1983 budget as well as the projects the

society is undertaking to implement, medium and seasonal loans, and ways of improving animal wealth.

A new administrative committee for the society was elected under Mohammad Hazza' Al Zaben.

Military governor imprisons two for embezzlement

AMMAN (Petra) — The military governor has approved the sentences passed by the court martial indicting two defendants on charges of embezzling public funds and decided to imprison each of them for six months.

The two convicts are Ismail Abdul Kader Al Kurdi and Yassin Abdul Kader Al Kurdi.

Ministry discusses arrangements

AMMAN (Petra) — The pilgrimage committee at the Aqaf and Islamic affairs ministry discussed in the meeting held on Saturday evening under Aqaf Under-Secretary Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, in his capacity as chairman of the committee, the arrangements for transporting the pilgrims coming from the Arab territories occupied in 1948.

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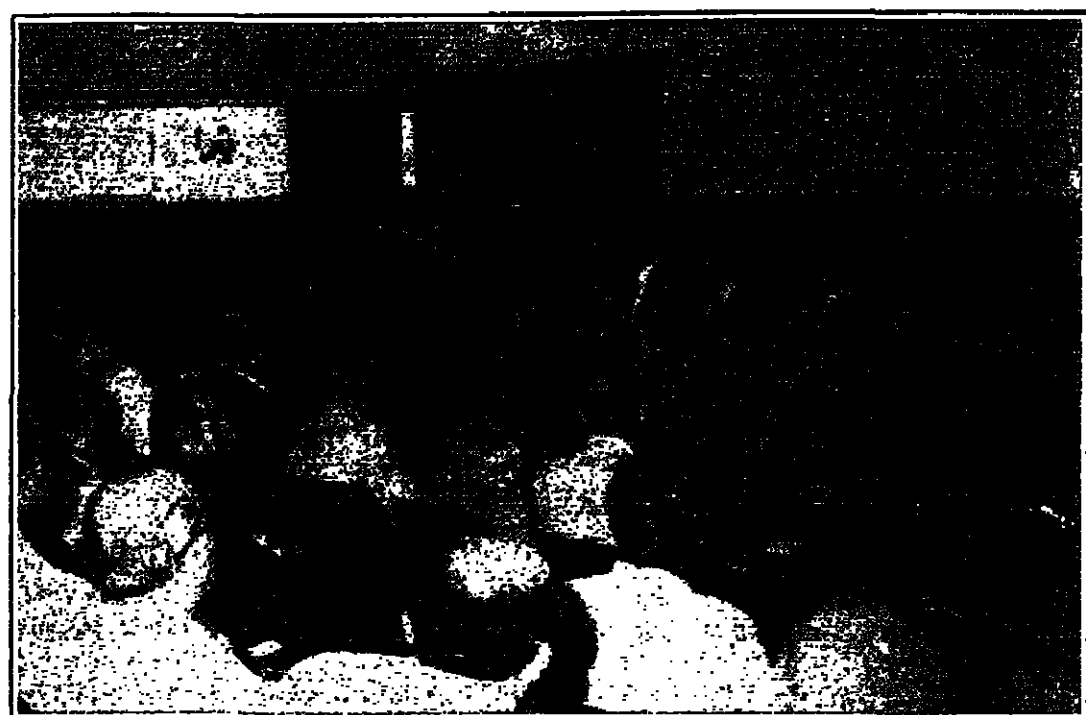
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Minister of Agriculture Marwan Doudin (3rd. from right) listens to speeches at the opening of the agriculture seminar on poultry strains which opened at the University of Jordan on Saturday. (Petra photo)

Seminar on poultry production opens at University of Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on the excellent techniques for producing poultry and hens in the Arab World, had started at the Faculty of Agriculture in the University of Jordan. The seminar was sponsored by the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development in cooperation with the Scientific Research Union and the Faculty of Agriculture in the University.

Minister of Agriculture Marwan Doudin gave a speech in the seminar's opening celebration in which he outlined the poultry industry's economic and nutritional importance, and the government's interest of the seminar.

He said that the seminar's studies and recommendations will interest both public and private sectors who will pursue the implementation of these recommendations.

Mr. Jawad Al Obeidi representative of the secretary-general of the Arab Scientific Research union, also gave a

speech in which he explained the union's role in the coordination of the cooperation of the Arab Scientific parties, the cooperation between the Union and the scientific organisations, committees and establishments in the Arab states. Mr. Obeidi pointed out the contribution of the union in solving the development difficulties faced by the Arab states. He added that the Union aimed at the conveyance of scientific data and developments to those interested, specialises and experts in all Arab states.

Next to give his speech was Dr. Husni Khalifa, representative of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, who said that the organisation was conducting a series of studies and scientific meetings aiming at supporting the agricultural productivity, the set-up of national and regional projects, improvements of production techniques and covering the gap between

production and consumption or major commodities in the Arab World.

The seminar will discuss nine research and working papers on the ways of poultry strain improvement to increase the local poultry productivity, cross-breeding, studies of relevant diseases and resistance to such diseases (hereditary ones), poultry breeding management and raising the number of poultry farms in a number of districts in Jordan.

Participating in the seminar, which will last four days, were 20 experts from Lebanon, Kuwait, Iraq, Tunisia, Libya, Morocco, Jordan together with the Regional Bureau of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, the Arab Company for Animal Wealth Development and a number of Jordanian and Arab universities and scientific institutions.

Ministry issues tawjihi certificates

AMMAN (Petra) — The education ministry has completed issuing the general secondary school certificates for 1982.

The ministry requested regular students to go to their schools on Monday to receive their certificates.

As for part-time students, they will receive their certificates from the Education Ministry offices in the areas where they took the examination.

Medals awarded by Royal decree

AMMAN (Petra) — A royal decree has been issued granting: Supply Ministry Under-Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf Al Istiqal Medal Grade Two; Supply Ministry Projects Director Salim Qunsul the Kawkab Medal Grade Two; Camil Yaqbouyan the Kawkab Medal, Grade Two; Hans Plederson the Istiqal Medal Grade Three.

Zarqa steps up campaign for cleanliness, safety

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa Mayor Salameh Al Ghuwairi has said that the municipality efforts will be currently focused on enhancing the services of cleanliness and the public safety of the city residents.

He added that the municipality is seriously considering rendering services to the citizens through decentralisation by dividing the city into six zones with each zone shouldering the responsibility of serving the citizens living within that zone in order to keep pace with the expansion of construction which the city has been witnessing.

Mr. Ghuwairi added that the municipality has submitted the study on the Zarqa sewerage project to the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) since it is the responsible side for implementing the project.

He explained that the cost of the project is \$80 million and will be implemented in two phases. He said the project will solve the problem of cleanliness in the city for good because it provides additional installations to dispose of rain water.

Antiquities Department plans to raise awareness of heritage

AMMAN (Petra) — Antiquities Department Director Adnan Al Hadidi has said that his department is seeking to spread awareness of the significance of the antiquity heritage among citizens, particularly in cooperation with the friends of archaeology, the education ministry, clubs, municipalities and other official and popular enterprises.

Awareness, it is hoped, will stop pilferage in the antiquity sites and

protect them. The department has contacted a number of government and private schools to organise field trips to the antiquity sites to enable the students to visit the major antiquity sites to raise their interest in this national heritage and its significance. The department also proposed to the Education Ministry to devote one hour every week within the teaching programme to teach the successive historic decades in Jordan.

and to exhibit samples of this heritage to the students at classrooms before they go and visit the sites.

Dr. Hadidi said the department has decided if it is necessary to keep the antiquities discovered by accident, it would ask the prime ministry to allow it to seize the site to maintain it and to classify it as part of the antiquity sites in the country.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ministry to sell improved wheat

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Doudin has decided to sell the wheat produce of the stations of Maru, Ramtha and Al-Mashqar for the 1981-82 season to the purchase committees in the Irbid Governorate agriculture centres and the Madaba District agriculture centre as improved seed for the 1983 season. The minister asked the Karak Governorate agriculture director to begin sorting out the wheat produce of the Al Ribbah and Al Ghuwayr stations and to sell them to the farmers at JD 115 per tonne.

University takes part in seminar

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University has participated in the international conference on statistics concluded in Sheffield, Britain on Aug. 14. Participants in the conference discussed topics related to statistical training and drawing up basic programmes for the teaching of statistics in universities. The six-day conference was held under the supervision of the international institute of statistics, and Dr. Mohammad Abu Saleh, head of the Statistics Department at Yarmouk University, represented the university in the conference.

Property owners to pay sewerage fees

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to make buildings and real estate within the municipal boundaries of several areas of the country subject to the annual subscription in the sewerage projects as of Jan. 1, 1983. These include the municipalities of Anjarah, Aya Jannah, Kufranah and Russeif.

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The contempt of decades

IT IS cause for serious concern for us to read that United States President Ronald Reagan and his foreign policy team have been meeting at Camp David to look at the broader Middle Eastern scene, beyond the immediate situation in Lebanon. Everything that has been done by the Reagan administration in the Middle East since it came into office 20 months ago has smacked of a serious lack of appreciation among the people in the White House for the region's realities. This is partly a result of native American foreign policy buffoonery which is compounded by the darker aspects of how domestic politics interferes with foreign policy in the United States; and it is partly a reflection of the power reality in the Middle East itself, with an Arab World characterised by incoherence and immobility, and an Israel that is aggressive, activist and dynamic. For the American government unquestioningly to provide Israel with all it needs to continue its rampage in the Arab World is thus not such a big surprise.

But it is worrying to learn that Mr. Reagan is now turning his attention to the greater Middle East picture, so we can look forward

to Mr. Reagan's moral selectivity and shabbiness being projected onto a greater stage via the instrument of his Israeli allies. We have seen during the past nine weeks what happens when an American president's sense of right is turned off for long periods of time. It would be logical to see the same thing repeated on a larger, more destructive scale now that Mr.

Reagan wants to broaden his view of this part of the world. The basic question remains: For how long can this American president be so contemptuous towards a former American president, Woodrow Wilson, who gave the world the concept of the "self-determination of people" some 70-years ago — or right about the time that Mr. Reagan was born? How much longer can the United States abuse and neglect its own finest principles, simply because the world asks for these principles to be applied to the people of Palestine? That's what the Middle East wants to hear from Mr. Reagan, if Mr. Reagan can take the time off from defending Israeli actions to see the full dimensions of the world he is supposed to deal with.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: One family and one cause

A living image of the harmony between the Jordanian and Palestinian communities was demonstrated in the meeting Saturday between the prime minister and the representatives of the Palestinian refugee camps. The meeting reflected the high degree of cooperation between leadership and people through the bilateral discussions on the aftermath of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Palestinian question, the Gulf war and the Jordanian national stance in support of Iraq. This stance originated from the Jordanian confidence in the necessity of the inclusive commitment towards Arab rights, in any part of the Arab World. The Palestinian camps dignitaries stressed, in their talks, that no haven would be acceptable as a substitute for the Palestinian homeland, there would be no alternative of the restoration of the occupied lands, the fact of the well-built Jordanian Palestinian family and their folding in around the wise leadership of His

Majesty King Hussein. The prime minister addressed his audience alerting the people in the West Bank to the Israeli expected pressure and that such pressure must create its echo there, which would be embodied in the continuing steadfastness and firm decisiveness to confront the occupant's challenge. That would be in order to turn down the next stage of the Israeli invasion operations which will aim at evicting the inhabitants from their homeland by means of terror.

On the other hand, the People's Army and the Jordanian Palestinian steadfastness here in Jordan would crystallise the power with which the aggressive ambitions could be confronted.

Our country's journey will keep ahead and forth, Jordan will continue to shoulder its responsibilities in building the national solidarity. The Jordanian Palestinian spirit will still be the bolster of the struggle against aggressors.

Al Dustour: Struggle bells.. not to halt

The mobilisation of the potentials of Jordan was a natural action. And natural, too, was the Jordanian strive to make of the country a stronghold of steadfastness to remain capable of facing the challenges designed against its security and integrity.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, in Saturday's meeting with the notables of the Palestinian camps at the cabinet office was only a beginning of a series of meetings with various sectors in the country. That is because such meetings compose the bridge through which views could be exchanged between the leadership and the people and that was in accordance with what was indicated by His Majesty King Hussein in His Royal address on the occasion of His Majesty's accession to the throne of the Kingdom.

The deep and mutual understanding between the leadership and the people was a fundamental element of the energy that could be employed in

order to have every particle in this country positioned in place so as to respond to any call.

The scenes of the Zionist aggression on the Arab Nation are an explicit proof to what was pointed out by Premier Badran, that the absence of Arab solidarity was always the gap through which our enemies could break through to the depths of the Arab lines. Therefore, we must be very careful and most concerned to close our ranks.

Our enemy had been attempting the other half of his criminal aggression in Lebanon, to buy some cheap personalities in the occupied lands and create a leadership alternative to the one he (our enemy) has strived to brush off in order to open up the door for the civil administration plan and the long-ago dreamed Judaisation operation.

The heroic resistance of the Palestinian combatants in Beirut will stay an expression of the refusal of the abandonment of Palestinian lands.

DE FACTONOMICS

Thirty years of modernisation

By T.A. Jaberi

LAST WEEK, Jordan celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne. During these three decades, Jordan was able to transform its economic and social life from a typically backward country into a rapidly-growing modern society. Many factors contributed to this transformation, but the most important was and still is the wise and courageous leadership of the country.

In the early fifties, Jordan was encircled by insurmountable economic and social problems due to the low level of its development on the one hand, and as a result of the 1948 Zionist occupation of most of Palestine on the other. With the influx of refugees, its population tripled along with their pressure on the existing limited services. The traditional trade routes through Palestine were cut off. Unemployment was as high as 30 per cent of the labour force. Per capita income barely exceeded JD 35 annually. With poverty and unemployment, health conditions and the standard of other social services were very far from being satisfactory.

The report of the World Bank mission which visited Jordan in 1955 to prepare

"recommendations to the government on a long-term development programme" illustrated clearly the enormous difficulties and limitations which faced Jordan in the mid-fifties. The mission was not optimistic enough about how Jordan would be able to tackle these difficulties. It recommended a ten-year development plan of total public expenditures of JD 42.3 million which would achieve an annual rate of growth of four per cent in national income. This objective proved later on to be extremely modest in the light of the actual performance of the Jordanian economy.

Against a background of pessimism and in the midst of continued political challenges, Jordan embarked on its development process which in due time surprised in its achievements the most optimistic projections. Through the government's concerted efforts, the construction of the economic infrastructure was initiated including, roads, Akaba port, electricity, water, irrigation, communications and other facilities. Major industries were established in partnership with the private sector in phosphate production, oil refinery,

cement, tannery and other projects.

National institutions were also created to strengthen Jordan's economy and the build-up of a modern state. This included the Central Bank, Jordan University, Alia Airlines, the Television Corporation, the Industrial Development Bank and many others.

Our development rate which was considered the highest among most developing countries was, however, disrupted by the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967 and the resulting negative consequences. Despite new added constraints, Jordan was able to rise again and resume its modernisation process since 1972.

With stability, consistent liberal policy and positive response of the private sector, Jordan achieved in the seventies substantial jumps towards its nation-building objectives. Indeed, Jordan moved rapidly into a regional centre for economic activities through its transit facilities, liberal foreign exchange policy, labour mobility, tourism and its commitment to pan-Arab cooperation.

Social change has been also

outstanding. From a society which was predominantly (65%) rural and bedouin, Jordan has become an urban society with the characteristics of a cohesive nation. The middle class was substantially enlarged to become the prime mover of modernisation. Women participation in all facets of life has achieved significant advances. In the meantime, the Jordanian society was able to draw a proper balance between its traditions and the ultra modern ways of life. In this way, the Jordanian society has managed to evolve its own character and values.

We are very proud by Jordan's investments in its human resources, particularly in training and education. One third of our population attend education institutions at various levels. About one hundred thousand students are currently enrolled in higher education institutions in Jordan and abroad. Full employment has been attained in the labour market. About 15 per cent of our 265 thousand workers in

the neighbouring Arab countries are professionals and university graduates.

We have pursued all through a pragmatic approach based on the respect of the individual and the fruits of his work within a regulated economy. The demagogic wave of imported ready-made ideologies which plagued the region in the last two decades could not compete in their achievements, if any.

As His Majesty stated that Wednesday, we still encounter political and economic challenges. Indeed, development is by definition a problem-solving process, given that the nature of problems changes from one phase to another. Therefore, we need to integrate defence and preparedness into our daily life. We should keep in mind the advantages of social harmony and stability. Decentralisation through adequate regional planning and administration have to be given much more attention from now on.

We are now entitled to study in detail the economic and social history of Jordan as a modern country. Based on our experience, we shall continue the fourth decade of modernisation and progress with much more confidence than before.

Panama goes out of the line and plays peacemaker in Central America

By David Gardner

David Gardner, recently in Panama City, examines an ambitious plan which aims to produce a negotiated peace in the increasingly volatile Central American and Caribbean region.

MINOR REPUBLICS the size of Panama (population 1.9 million) are not usually expected to pursue an independent foreign policy, but simply to accommodate on the best terms available the regional designs of their most powerful neighbours.

Yet last June, Panama managed to arrange the first, and secret, "pre-negotiations" between the contending forces in El Salvador's bloody civil war. This is the most likely looking peace initiative to emerge since President Jimmy Carter's six-point peace plan for El Salvador of December 1980.

It is at the core of an ambitious plan aimed at resolving by negotiation the principal conflict of the daily more volatile Central American and Caribbean region.

What sets this regional initiative apart from previous attempts to bring peace to the area is that it contains not a single original proposal. On the contrary, it is an attempt to synthesise into the basis for a negotiated consensus the declared policy aims of the principal regional powers (the U.S., Mexico, Cuba and Venezuela) and the Central American countries directly involved.

Panamanian document

The three principal aims of the Panamanian proposals are to secure

a system of non-aggression pacts between the left-wing Sandinista government in Nicaragua and the U.S. and between Nicaragua and its neighbours in the U.S. backed Central American Democratic Community (Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and from July 6, Guatemala); to promote a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran civil war; and to open a process of détente between the U.S. and Cuba.

In essence, the Panamanian document differs little from proposals put forward by Mexico in February. What it does, however, is to draw a ring round the points of convergence in the stated policy aims of the countries in conflict.

Thus, point 6, for example, seeks to guarantee the territorial sovereignty and frontiers of the Central American states, to prevent hostile armed groups from using the territory of a neighbouring state as a sanctuary and to control the arms traffic which sustains them. This amalgamates Honduran, Panamanian and Mexican proposals with the Sandinistas' approach to Washington in February and the U.S. reply through Mr. Anthony Quinton, its ambassador to Managua in April — the last-known major diplomatic contact between the two sides.

At a formal level, all this is very edifying. But it requires a convergence of — at the moment,

sharply divergent — political wills if it is to succeed, coupled with a perception of what might happen if it does not.

It is already clear that last month's commitment of Honduran troops to crossborder action against the Salvadoran guerrillas in Morazan province, in a bid to relieve pressure on struggling U.S.-trained Salvadoran units, risks the possibility of a wider regional conflagration. Reports of clashes between Honduran and Sandinista forces inside Nicaragua in addition to Honduran/U.S. patronage of some 5,000 former members of Somoza's National Guard on the Honduran border with Nicaragua — underline this danger.

President Ronald Reagan, it was announced this month, is to seek an extra \$60 million in military aid over the next two years for the Honduran government, parenthetically in civilian hands after nearly two decades of military rule. For their part, El Salvador's FMLN guerrillas have threatened to carry their war into Honduras, while Commander Daniel Ortega, effectively Nicaragua's head of state, said in Madrid that Managua would "be forced to support the Honduran guerrillas" if the attacks did not cease.

Panama has nonetheless made some headway with its initiative. During the inauguration ceremonies for President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica in San Jose in May, the Panamanians secured approval of a 14-point refinement of their proposals from the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras and Costa Rica, a

senior Sandinista representative and the prime minister of Belize.

Panamanian foreign policy planners — largely the same coterie of advisers assembled by the late General Omar Torrijos, the country's magnetic caudillo who died a year ago in a plane crash — are divided on the plan's chances of success. The optimists emphasise the shift in regional alliances that is beginning to emerge in the aftermath of the Falklands conflict.

Tax Venezuela for example. Its Christian Democrat president Dr. Luis Herrera Campins, who had stood four-square behind Washington in its backing for the Christian Democrat/military junta of Sr. Jose Napoleón Duarte in El Salvador and its attempts to isolate Cuba diplomatically, has given the plan strong support. Clearly this change of heart is not unconnected with Caracas's attempts to "recover" the Essequibo region of neighbouring Guyana which it claims as its own.

Cuba's move backfired

Cuba, the Panamanians believe, encouraged the FMLN to go ahead with its abortive "final offensive" against the San Salvador junta in January 1981 in order to strengthen its own position against the coming Reagan administration. The move backfired, and, indeed, facilitated Washington's attempts to get Cuba ostracised in Latin America.

After its enthusiastic backing for Argentina over the Falklands, Cuba has been able to mend many regional diplomatic fences and is showing a new flexibility in the expectation of Latin American reinforcement of its attempts to "normalise" relations with Washington.

These sources also detect greater U.S. flexibility, particularly

on El Salvador. This is mostly, it is believed, the product of U.S. anxiety to regain the standing it lost in Latin America through its support for Britain over the Falklands.

Despite the large quantity of armaments and the intensive training both in and by the U.S. that has been lavished on it, the Salvadoran army is still unable to make a significant impression on the guerrillas' operational capability. But the fact that the guerrillas are equally incapable of sustaining a successful offensive — coupled with Cuba's emerging moderation and a new sense of regional purpose — may tilt the balance slightly in favour of negotiations. The alternatives of the conflict spreading through the region, or even of direct U.S. intervention, are, the Panamanians believe, unthinkable.

Panama in no sense feels itself immune from the consequences of a broadened conflict. Its 60 per cent service-based economy — which rests on the free transit of ships through its canal, of goods through its Colon free trade zone, the largest in the Western hemisphere, and of money through its booming offshore banking sector is dependent to an unusual degree on the elusive concept of "confidence."

The presence of 10,000 U.S. troops in the 14 canal zone bases of U.S. southern command may insulate the canal itself, but could equally become part of any such broader conflict.

"Imagine of effect of four well-placed bombs at the banking end of town," one senior foreign policy adviser to the Panamanian President Dr. Aristides Royo said. Panama, one of the last, still-open negotiating channels in the Central American conflict, would rather not.

— Financial Times news feature

Time wasted in holidays

By Fahed Al Fanek

Al Ra'i columnist

AT EID AL FITR (the feast marking the end of fasting during Ramadan) Jordanians stopped work for five days, suspending office work, and productive and economic activity — a high cost for the country. That holiday could have been shortened to three days only — Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

To explain our point of view we estimate that the actual cost of lost labour in two extra non-working days, Saturday and Sunday, was JD 8 million which our national economy lost as a result of our relaxation for two extra days after the actual feast was over.

Jordan's overall local production — estimated at 1982 market price — is JD 1190 million without having to add transfers by expatriates or profits accruing on investments abroad which are not affected by work stoppages in Jordan anyway. Considering that normal working days in Jordan amount to 300 annually, then each work day's share is nearly JD 3.97 million, by 1982 estimates.

It is an established fact that we in Jordan take a holiday and stop

production several times a year of religious, national and international occasions and also because of the bad weather — when we have snow, which usually is a justification for stopping work. Countries which value production, like America for instance, have only four days holiday during the year. These are: Christmas, the New Year, Independence and Thanksgiving Day. Easter is a natural holiday because it falls on Sunday.

In Jordan we have six times the number of these holidays and when a feast happens to fall on a Friday, we usually take Saturday, off as if the feast is meant for suspending work and not for celebrating an occasion. We used to have holidays on the anniversary of establishing an occasion. We used to have holidays on the anniversary of establishing the Arab League, Arbor Day, the anniversary of the first Arab summit, crowning of King Faisal as King of Syria, the Great Arab Revolt etc.... Despite the importance of these occasions that commemorate events considered as turning points in our history, yet I cannot understand that we celebrate these occasions by staying at home and interrupting production at the cost of JD 4 million a day.



سنة ١٤٠٣ هـ

هنا مكاننا

By A.B. Rajput

THE PART of Asian sub-continent comprising Pakistan today has been the crucible of numerous civilisations, the earliest known going as far back as 3,000 B.C. Evidence of this civilisation, known as the Indus Valley Civilisation, is to be found along the valleys of the Indus and its tributaries in Pakistan, extending from the present border of Iran in the north-west down to the Indian State of Gujarat in the south, touching the Arabian sea-coast. Pakistan celebrated its National Day on Aug. 14.

This was the first great civilisation of South Asia, which after Egypt and Sumeria, ranks third in time among the great civilisations

of the world. It was also the most extensive civilisation of the ancient world, covering an area at least twice that of the Egyptian and four times the Sumerian civilisation, and differing in many important details from them although sharing their general concepts.

The ruins of the vast cities like Harappa and Mohenjo Daro unearthed during the present century, disclose the fact that it was a highly individualistic civilisation, with a well developed script, a decimal system of weights and measures, and an exquisite plastic art. The people lived in well-planned towns. They had well-established maritime relations with Mesopotamia and Sumeria.

Pakistan: A country of ancient civilisation

As the centuries rolled by, the land was subjected to a succession of invasions — the Persian under their kings Cyrus, Darius and Xerxes; the Greek, under their leader Alexander the Great of Macedonia; and the Central Asian after the fall of Persian and Greek empires.

At the beginning of the 8th Century A.D., the Muslims made their debut in the Asian sub-continent. They originally came as traders from Arabia and went right into the Indus region. By about 712 A.D., when pirates in the Arabian Sea had begun to interfere with their trade, a young Arab Gen-

eral, Mohammad Bin Qasim, was sent out to restore order. This he did successfully, and thereafter he and his followers settled in a little fishing village at the mouth of the Indus, somewhere near the present town of Karachi. From there Islam spread with the Arab rule over Sind and beyond upto Multan during the next century-and-half.

By the beginning of the 16th century, the Mughal empire was founded in this sub-continent by Babur, another Turk from Central Asia. His illustrious descendants introduced and developed for well over 300 years the cultural and

intellectual traditions of the people, bringing in new values and fresh ideas in almost every field of activity.

But with the rise of British power and the establishment of the British Indian Empire in the second half of the 19th century, the thought and culture of the people were influenced, through the introduction of English language, the Western philosophy and political ideas, the European style of architecture and modes of living, food and dress.

The beginning of the present century brought in a period of readjustment and renaissance,

resulting in a strong desire for freedom — political and cultural — from foreign rule and continued to manifest itself among all sections of the people. It was this urge for spiritual and political freedom which laid the foundations of Pakistan and which was ultimately translated from a mere idea of the Muslim poet-philosopher, Iqbal, into a reality in 1947, under the dynamic leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, known as the Quaid-e-Azam (the great leaders).

Through a long span of its 5,000 years of known history, Pakistan has evolved a distinct culture,

based on an extremely rich heritage of a number of civilisations, beginning from the earliest known urban civilisation of the Indus Valley to the Aryan, Greek, Buddhist, Arab, Central Asian, Turkish and Persian — besides European in the last century-and-a-half.

In 1947, the year when Pakistan emerged as an independent, sovereign Islamic state out of the British Indian Empire, there was naturally a lot of excitement in the world of art, literature and other relative fields of culture. The flatness of the Mughal miniature got a new dimension under the shadow of the Western influences and 'new trends' sprouted from the old traditions.

In the realm of music, the popular and the pop seem to have encroached the scene, yet the dignity of the classical music has still been preserved. Likewise, the new Pakistani music is flexible and uninhibited.

The overall picture of the Pakistani culture today is, thus, a progressive synthesis of cultural expressions over the past 5,000 years of its known history. It signifies a sympathetic tolerance towards a host of ideals and attainments and has evolved from the something well rooted, yet distinct from the rest, in depicting and portraying the riches of the Islamic heritage in life-style, art, literature and whatever comes within the purview of culture and civilisation.

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WORLD

Somalia imposes state of emergency

MOGADISHU (R) — Somali President Siad Barre declared an emergency Sunday in the regions along the Somali-Ethiopia border where fighting has been taking place for the last six weeks.

An official announcement said the emergency was declared "as a result of the naked Ethiopian land and air attack against Somalia."

The decree empowers army officers and the defence ministry to requisition temporarily any vehicle or other asset for the war effort.

It also obliges all able-bodied Somalis to take part in the defence of the country if required to do so.

The presidential decree followed two days of heavy fighting in and around the border towns of Galdogob and Balambale. The defence ministry here said Somali forces had made a surprise attack

on the Ethiopian forces in these areas.

The ministry said the Somali forces killed 580 Ethiopians and wounded many more, while 64 were killed and 157 wounded on the Somali side.

A local reporter in the war zone reported that Somali troops on Thursday and Friday overran a large Ethiopian military position as the Ethiopians were preparing for a new attack.

The reporter quoted army officers as saying the Ethiopians had been planning another thrust into Balembale and Galdogob, but had been driven back across the border into Ethiopia. Mogadishu radio said Saturday up to 350 Ethiopian troops had died and more than 50 were wounded.

In the Somali capital Sunday, in Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF), which is backed by Somalia, issued a communique saying its guerrillas had carried out a series of hit-and-run operations inside the Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

In one engagement near the Ethiopian tank base at Jigjiga, the WSLF said, its forces killed 350 Ethiopians, while losing five of its own men killed and 12 wounded. It now controls all roads in the Ogaden leading to the Somali border, it said. Ethiopia denies any involvement in the fighting. Somali guerrillas operating from Ethiopia with support from the Ethiopian government have said they are responsible for attacks inside the Somali border with the aim of overthrowing the president.

Polish primate calls for new dialogue for peace

CZESTOCHOWA (R) — Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, called Sunday for a new dialogue between the martial law authorities and the people to eliminate what he called invisible hatred.

He was speaking to more than 120,000 pilgrims at the Jasna Gora Monastery here two days after street clashes in four Polish cities between police and supporters of the suspended trade union Solidarity.

It was the biggest single gathering since martial law was declared last December, but had an overwhelmingly religious significance.

Only a few people wore Solidarity shirts or stickers and there were no demonstrations.

The archbishop said resumption of dialogue between the authorities and society was necessary to eliminate hatred "which can sometimes be invisible but still exists when people keep silent and grind their teeth."

He did not refer directly to the main Solidarity union, but said he hoped the independent union set up by private farmers, rural Solidarity, would be restored to protect peasants' interests.

Rural Solidarity was suspended with the main union when martial

law was declared. Archbishop Glemp was speaking from the monastery's ancient ramparts at an open air mass to honour the Black Madonna Icon, Poland's most powerful national religious symbol.

He said he hoped to announce soon new dates for a visit by Polish-born Pope John Paul, planned for Aug. 26 to coincide with celebrations of the 600th anniversary of the Jasna Gora Monastery but postponed because of martial law.

Pope John Paul said recently he viewed the mass pilgrimage as the symbol of a nation walking on a long path towards a better future. He referred again to the large number of pilgrims during a brief address in Polish after a Sunday service at his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo, Italy.

Archbishop Glemp said attempts to nationalise private farms were a serious blow to farmers. Their trade union was important to protect them against state cooperatives who bought their crops and animals, he said.

The authorities are believed to have freed all rural Solidarity officials. But they have said it would be a mistake to reinstate any union structure which existed before martial law.

Philippine labour leader detained for conspiracy

MANILA (R) — Philippine government lawyers Sunday filed charges of sedition and rebellion against a veteran labour leader who has been detained in a military camp in connection with an alleged anti-government conspiracy.

A court postponed hearing the case until Tuesday to give the lawyers for 79-year-old Felixberto Olalia time to study the charges against him.

Nicaraguan self-exiled hero goes to Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (R) — Eden Pastora, a hero of the 1979 Nicaraguan revolution who has since pledged to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist government, arrived in Santo Domingo Saturday night on an unannounced visit, airport officials said.

He was escorted to centre city in a car reserved for foreign delegations, the officials added.

Mr. Pastora's visit coincided with the arrival of more than 15 foreign delegations, including one from Nicaragua, for the inauguration of Salvador Jorge Blanco as president of the Dominican Republic on Monday.

It also coincides with a three-day Latin American regional meeting of Socialist International ending on Monday.

Diplomatic sources said Socialist International recently issued a statement criticising what it called a sharp Leftist turn in Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

Mr. Pastora, best known as "Commander Zero", came to prominence in 1978 when Sandinista guerrillas took over Nicaragua's Congress. After the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza's Rightist dictatorship in 1979, he became a vice-defence minister but he resigned last year and left the country.

Plane crash kills Nicaraguan vice-minister

MANAGUA (R) — Nineteen people, including Nicaragua's vice-minister for Atlantic Coast Development, Marcos Somarriba, were killed Saturday when a military plane crashed near Managua, the interior ministry said.

The plane crashed 30 seconds after taking off from Managua's Sandino International Airport on a flight to Nicaragua's eastern coast, it added.

The ministry, which gave no reason for the crash, said one person had survived but was in a serious condition. It named him as Carlos Rodriguez.

Mr. Somarriba, a guerrilla leader during Nicaragua's 1979 civil war, concentrated his official duties on helping the civilian population of Puerto Cabezas, the site of eastern Nicaragua's biggest armed forces base.

The ministry said his goal was to bring industry to the port city, which he planned to improve by introducing modern systems for supplying water and dealing with sewage.

Puerto Cabezas is the largest city in the sparsely-settled eastern jungle province of North Zelaya, where government troops have fought intense battles over the past month with Rightist guerrillas.



Mother Theresa in Beirut

MESSAGE OF LOVE — Mother Theresa speaks at the House of the Future research center in east Beirut Saturday evening. In a message to the Lebanese people, she said "It is necessary to pray, for love is the fruit of prayer". Mother Theresa arrived in Lebanon last week, to visit her sisters in her order and is also helping children from west Beirut who were in a mental hospital that was destroyed by Israeli shelling. (A.P. wirephoto)

Less Jewish families in W. Beirut after invasion

BEIRUT (R) — In a shabby west Beirut street where water from a broken main curls round piles of rotting garbage, a few Jewish families are all that remains of a once-thriving community.

Since Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6, the community has dwindled from about 100 families to a mere six, according to local residents.

Most have fled to the safety of the mountains or the south, leaving only the poor and the old to cower under Israeli bombardments.

Last weekend, an Israeli shell crashed through the roof of the main synagogue, one of several that hit the Jewish quarter in Wadi Abu Jamil street close to the old commercial centre.

Rubble and broken glass litter the courtyard of the synagogue, which has been locked up for two months since the guard fled from Beirut with the keys.

Esther Salim Sorour and her husband live behind the Ochre-painted synagogue, built in 1926 with money from Indian Jews, in a building they now share with Lebanese refugees from the south.

According to the latest estimate—there has been no census in Lebanon for 50 years—there were 6,600 Jews in Lebanon in 1958.

Many worked as goldsmiths, a traditional occupation for Jews in the Middle East.

Steady emigration has shrunk the population, and the exodus was accelerated when the 1975-76 civil war caused widespread damage to the Jewish quarter and destroyed the ancient gold Souq (market).

The synagogue end of Wadi Abu Jamil street is now controlled by the Shi'ite Muslim paramilitary organisation Amal. Armed fighters reside over the decay and Amal's posters and spray-painted slogans cover balconies of colonial-style apartment blocks.

"All the Jews who have any money have left Beirut," said Ibrahim Nakhmou, a 40-year-old porter who has been out of work since his employer disappeared at the start of the war.

"Some have gone abroad to France or America, and we don't know if they will come back after the war."

He complained that all the Jewish community leaders had deserted them, leaving them penniless and without protection.

Mr. Nakhmou lives with his sister Lisa and her 80-year-old father and mother in a two-room flat off Wadi Abu Jamil street. Two brothers left for France last year, he said.

China marks 37th anniversary of peace

PEKING (R) — China, which lost more than 18 million people in its 1937-45 war with Japan, Sunday marked the 37th anniversary of peace by saying it could not accept the distortion of history to mask the Imperial army's atrocities.

The People's Daily said in a front-page editorial that a rewriting of Japanese high school textbooks to play down Japanese barbarism in China was a provocation and a threat.

"We don't want to settle old accounts," the Communist Party newspaper said. "But they are not to be forgotten, still less to be distorted."

The textbooks affair and the anniversary have also revived bitter memories of the war in both Korea as well as China.

In Japan itself, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and all but three cabinet ministers made controversial visits Sunday to the Yasukuni Shrine, an unofficial memorial to the country's dead including executed Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and 13 other war criminals.

Mr. Suzuki and the ministers would not say if they went to the shrine as private citizens or representatives of the state.

Ministers who went there last year said they did so in a private capacity.

The rewriting of textbooks to describe Japan's occupation of China from 1937 to 1945 as an advance rather than aggression has appalled China, leading it to recall the atrocities committed by the Imperial army.

Chinese television has shown film of people being buried alive while eyewitnesses of the massacre of more than 250,000 people in Nanking have retold their experiences.

Shigeo Nakayama, a 69-year-old former Japanese soldier, interviewed in Tokyo by the New China News Agency, also described how he had seen tens of thousands of corpses in the Yangtze River near Nanking, as well as how a Japanese unit cooked a meal from the flesh of a murdered Chinese.

A top Chinese pathologist told the agency how more than 3,000 Chinese, Koreans and Russians were used in medical experiments by Japanese unit number 731—some being injected with the plague, anthrax and syphilis while others were tied up and shot with bacteria bullets.

The People's Daily said China had deep sympathy for Japanese who suffered during the war, but trying to make the younger generation forget the past constituted a provocation and a threat to the peoples of the whole Asia-Pacific region.

Tiny Swiss hamlet declares independence

VELLERAT, Switzerland (R) — With a symbolic border post and local passports, this tiny Swiss mountain hamlet has declared itself independent.

As the 70 rebel inhabitants celebrated their self-styled status as Switzerland's first "free commune" Saturday, more than 1,000 outsiders marched in to support the unilateral declaration and join the festivities.

Vellerat, which occupies all of 200 hectares (just under a square mile) in north western Switzerland, is one of several French-speaking villages in the mainly German-speaking canton of Berne which want to join the neighbouring French-speaking canton of Jura.

Its unilateral declaration means it will no longer pay taxes to Berne canton or obey orders from Berne authorities, residents say.

Since there are no precedents, no one is sure how the Swiss government will respond to Vellerat's stand, for which 90 per cent of the inhabitants voted last week.

"What more can they do to us?" Mayor Pierre-Andre Comte, 27, asked in a recent newspaper interview.

After Vellerat's inhabitants voted last week in favour of independence, they constructed a symbolic border post on the sole access road — which runs through Jura canton — and printed passports valid only within the hamlet.

But a minority still opposed independence. Postal workers, who are federal employees, refused to cancel commemorative stamps which the rebels had printed to mark the birth of the free commune.

The independence declaration was the culmination of years of pro-Jura sentiment in Vellerat, which was left out, on a technicality, of a 1975 referendum which led to the creation of Jura canton out of the large canton of Berne.

Vellerat appealed repeatedly to be transferred to Jura, on which it depends for many essential services, but Berne authorities opposed any change.

The century-old demand for formation of Jura canton gained momentum with the founding of the Separatist Party Rassemblement Jurassien (rally for Jura) after World War II.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tanker rescues woman with 2 children, says U.S. coast guard

MIAMI (R) — A tanker rescued an American woman and her two children Saturday night after they had spent three days adrift in the Caribbean in an open boat with out food or water, the U.S. coast guard reported. Spokesman Gary Robinson said Margot Bazell, 35, and her children Rebecca, 14, and Joshua, 12, were in good condition. The Singapore-registered tanker Arabian Adex took them to Grand Cayman island. They are the family of television science correspondent Robert Bazell, who swam to Grand Cayman to seek help on Wednesday evening after the boat they had rented to go diving ran out of fuel about two miles offshore. A U.S. coast guard cutter, four big search planes and a score of light aircraft and boats from the Cayman Islands joined a widespread hunt for the boat. When found, it had drifted almost 40 miles south east of the spot where Bazell left it.

Heroin dealer sentenced to death in Malaysia

PENANG, Malaysia (R) — A noodle seller has been sentenced to death for trafficking in heroin, a crime that took two other Malaysians to the gallows on Thursday. The death penalty was imposed by the high court here after Tan Soon Hock, 47, appealed to Malaysia's federal court against a similar sentence passed last February and was granted a fresh trial. Tan was charged with trafficking in 1.6 kilogram of heroin. The two men hanged on Thursday for trafficking in one kilogram of heroin had been given the death penalty by the federal court when they appealed against their original sentences of life imprisonment and 14 strokes of the cane. Under Malaysia's strict drug laws, anyone caught with more than 100 grammes of an illegal drug is deemed to be a trafficker and faces execution or life imprisonment if convicted.

South African whites support Botha's reforms

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A majority of South Africa's whites support reforms announced by Prime Minister P.W. Botha which will bring Asians and coloureds (mixed race) into the political system, according to an opinion poll published Sunday. The poll, commissioned by the Sunday Times newspaper, found 55.1 per cent of the approximately 1,000 voters questioned were in favour of the reforms and 26.6 per cent against. The rest were undecided. But the poll also found that 46.2 per cent said the reforms did not go far enough because they excluded the country's vast black majority, compared to 41.4 per cent who felt blacks should not be included. Under the reforms announced at the end of last month by Mr. Botha, the present all-white parliament will be replaced by a three-chambered house for whites, Asians and coloureds.

Bomb kills 7, injures 16 in India

NEW DELHI (R) — Seven people were killed and 16 injured when a bomb fitted with a timer exploded Saturday night in a busy shopping area of New Delhi district in the north eastern Indian state of Assam. The Press Trust of India (PTI) said. More than 300 people have died in Assam during the last three years in violence directed against illegal immigrants, mainly from Bangladesh. In June, 19 people were killed in the state capital of Gauhati when a bomb exploded in a crowded market.

Senior Libyan aide to visit China

PEKING (R) — A senior Libyan leader, Jadhah Azzouz Talhi, is due here Monday for an official visit to China, the official New China News Agency said Sunday. Mr. Talhi is secretary-general of the General People's Committee, one of the top posts in the revolutionary government structure set up by the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

Salvadorean official's wife charged for being pro-rebel

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Police have arrested the wife El Salvador's deputy Education Minister Roberto Serrano and charged her with belonging to a major leftist guerrilla group, a police spokesman said Saturday night.

Ana Serrano, arrested along with 25 other people in a raid on a San Salvador school Saturday, was accused of belonging to an urban cell of the Popular Forces of Liberation (FPL), the spokesman told reporters.

The spokesman said Mrs. Serrano and nine of the 26 would be tried by a military court because they were found with piles of anti-government propaganda.

The remaining 16 were all

minors and would be released, he added.

The spokesman quoted Mr. Serrano as saying that under God's will his wife should be tried by existing laws.

Meanwhile, police said a column of guerrillas exchanged fire Saturday with government troops outside government offices in the heart of the capital.

A police spokesman said the guerrillas had fired a bazooka at the interior ministry breaking windows but causing no injuries.

More than 34,000 people, most of them non-combatants, have been killed in political violence over the past three years between Leftist guerrillas and troops or Rightist paramilitary groups.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A763 ♠KQ95 ♠Q843 ♠4
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass 3 ♦ Dble Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KJ94 ♠842 ♠1094 ♠J17
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 NT Pass Pass 2 ♥
Pass Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠QJ98 ♠Q62 ♠93 ♠J874
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♦ Dble Pass 1 ♠
Pass 2 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q84 ♠87 ♠AQ5 ♠AQ982
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
2 ♣ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A1087 ♠A9652 ♠984 ♠6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 ♣ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠754 ♠AK ♠AKQ10 ♠AJ93
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♣ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Look for answers on Monday.

Handwritten signature: محمد الجليل